

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

MARSHALL DIVISON

LESTER GLOVER,

Plaintiff,

VS.

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
INSURANCE COMPANY**

Defendant.

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CIVIL ACTION NO.

2:15-CV-381

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Lester Glover, complaining of Government Employees Insurance Company (hereinafter referred to as "GEICO" or "Defendant") and files this Plaintiff's Original Complaint and would respectfully show the Court as follows:

I.

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Lester Glover is a resident of Upshur County, Texas. Plaintiff's identifying information is: Texas Driver's License ***-**-721 and Social Security Number ***-**-8970.

2. Defendant Government Employees Insurance Company is an Maryland corporation with its principal place of business at One Geico Plaza, Washington, D.C.

20076. The company can be served with process through its registered agent, Gregory S. Jacobi, 4201 Spring Valley Road, Dallas, Texas 75244.

II.

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

3. Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of Texas. Defendant GEICO was doing business in Texas at the time of the occasion in question. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. There is complete diversity among the parties. Therefore, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, this Court has jurisdiction over this case.

4. A substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the Plaintiff's claims occurred in Upshur County, Texas. Venue in this Judicial District is therefore proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

5. All conditions precedent to filing this suit have been performed.

III.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

6. On or about September 4, 2012, Plaintiff was eastbound on FM 1844 in Gregg County, Texas.

7. During the same time an underinsured motorist named David Kimbley (hereinafter "Kimbley") was westbound on FM in Gregg County, Texas. Kimbley negligently failed to control his speed, improperly failed to maintain his lane of travel, drove on the wrong side of the road, and collided with Plaintiff causing Plaintiff serious injuries as described

more thoroughly below.

8. Kimbley's negligence was the proximate cause of Plaintiff's damages, which are in excess of the minimum jurisdiction of this Court.

9. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff was covered by an automobile policy containing coverage for personal injuries caused by underinsured motorist, issued by GEICO. Kimbley was an "underinsured motorist" as that term is defined by the insurance policy at issue.

IV.

CAUSES OF ACTION

CLAIM FOR BENEFITS/BREACH OF CONTRACT

10. At the time of the occurrence described above, GEICO was obligated to provide Underinsured Motorist ("UIM") benefits to Plaintiff, as the term is defined in the policy of insurance. Plaintiff timely and properly notified GEICO of the accident and the fact that his damages were caused by an underinsured motorist. GEICO is in possession of Plaintiff's medical bills, records and lost earning capacity information.

11. Plaintiff has fully complied with all of the conditions of the above-mentioned insurance policy prior to bringing this suit. All conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred. Nevertheless, GEICO has failed and refused, and still fails and refuses, to pay UIM benefits due under this policy, as it is contractually required to do so. GEICO has breached the UIM provision of the insurance contract by not paying all UIM benefits due to Plaintiff. Furthermore, GEICO has refused to pay even though it has tacitly

acknowledged that its liability under the policy is clear by failing to pay even portions of the UIM benefits which are undisputed.

V.

BAD FAITH

12. Defendant owes Plaintiff a common-law duty of good faith and fair dealing with respect to the handling of Plaintiff's insurance claims made the basis of this lawsuit and Defendant's investigation of those claims. Defendant breached this duty of good faith and fair dealing and acted in bad faith when it, in a concerted course of action and omission, refused to pay insurance proceeds to Plaintiff pursuant to the insurance policy made the basis of this lawsuit. This breach was a proximate cause of damages to Plaintiff as more specifically set forth herein below. Plaintiff asserts that there was no reasonable basis for delaying or failing to investigate Plaintiff's claims for damages, and Defendant knew or should have known that there was no such reasonable basis to delay and fail to pay such claims.

13. Despite the fact that all conditions precedent to Plaintiff's recovery, including compliance with the terms and conditions of the subject policy, have been performed or have occurred, GEICO has failed and refused to pay Plaintiff the insurance proceeds owed in accordance with their contractual obligations, agreements, and representations. In fact, after such refusals to pay and investigate, Plaintiff was forced to file suit to seek the policy benefits to which they are entitled.

14. Defendant knew that substantial damages had been caused to Plaintiff following the automobile collision with an underinsured motorist a covered loss under the policy yet knowingly refused to pay or properly investigate most or all of such damage. Such conduct constitutes bad faith.

15. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to investigate Plaintiff's claims made the basis of this lawsuit in good faith, and instead knowingly and consciously set out from the beginning to compromise Plaintiff's claims and handle them in an adversarial manner.

16. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer mental anguish and depression caused by Defendant's delays and wrongful denials of Plaintiff's claims, and Defendant and its employees either knew of this risk or should have known given the fact that Defendant represents to the general public that they have vast expertise in properly handling insurance claims.

17. Plaintiff also asserts that Defendant knowingly failed to institute proper training guidelines and procedures for investigating claims made the basis of this lawsuit and for training employees to properly handle claims. Plaintiff asserts that Defendant chose to pay as little as possible, to delay paying insurance claims, and to deny claims whenever possible in order to avoid paying legitimate insurance claims. Plaintiff also asserts that the Defendant intentionally ignored evidence submitted by its insured, and has instituted a system whereby claims are devalued and adjusters are encouraged to settle claims for as little as possible rather than for the legitimate values of the same.

VI.

VIOLATIONS OF THE DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

18. Defendant violated the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices–Consumer Protection Act (“DTPA”) with respect to the handling of Plaintiff’s claims made the basis of this lawsuit. Plaintiff purchased goods or services from GEICO in the form of the UIM insurance policy. Plaintiff was a consumer in the transaction and relied on GEICO in purchasing the goods and services and the representations made by GEICO in the form of said insurance policy that GEICO would pay for losses thereby insured against and would adhere to the terms contained therein. In failing to conduct a good faith investigation of Plaintiff’s insurance claims, and in failing to pay Plaintiff the amounts owed under the policy of insurance for the covered losses sustained, Defendant violated the following provisions of the DTPA:

- a. Representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have or that a person has sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection which he does not have in violation of §17.46(b)(5);
- b. Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another in violation of §17.46(b)(7);
- c. Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised in violation of §17.46(b)(9);
- d. Representing that an agreement confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations which it does not have or involve, or which are prohibited by law in violation of §17.46(b)(12); and

- e. Failing to disclose information concerning goods or services which was known at the time of the transaction if such failure to disclose such information was intended to induce the consumer into a transaction into which the consumer would not have entered had the information been disclosed in violation §17.46(b)(23).

19. Defendant, its employees, and agents also engaged in “unconscionable action or course of action” by the acts and practices described above, which took advantage of the lack of knowledge, ability, experience, or capacity of the consumer to a grossly unfair degree in violation of §17.45(5), and made actionable pursuant to §17.50(a)(3). Specifically, Defendant failed to perform a reasonable investigation of Plaintiff’s claims. In addition, Defendant intentionally misrepresented to Plaintiff that his claims had been fully and properly investigated. As alleged above, Plaintiff also asserts that, upon information and belief, Defendant undertakes merely to “investigate” what amount is the lowest acceptable offer to its insured instead of ascertaining the actual or good faith estimated value thereof. Plaintiff’s claims are additionally actionable herein due to Defendant’s violations of the Texas Insurance Code, as described below.

20. As a result of Defendant’s unconscionable course of action, Plaintiff has suffered actual/economic damages. Plaintiff seeks to recover for their mental anguish proximately caused by Defendant’s unconscionable course of conduct. Plaintiff also seeks herein to recover attorney fees incurred during the prosecution of this case, including any appeals. Because Defendant intentionally and/or knowingly committed the acts, omissions, and misrepresentations complained of, Plaintiff seeks exemplary damages and/or statutory damages allowed by law.

VII.

VIOLATIONS OF THE TEXAS INSURANCE CODE

21. Plaintiff presented his claims for benefits under his contract of insurance with GEICO. Defendant breached the duties prescribed by the Texas Insurance Code, including: misrepresenting a material fact or policy provision relating to the coverage at issue; failing to timely accept or reject Plaintiff's claims; failing to attempt, in good faith to effectuate prompt fair, and equitable settlement of a claim with respect to which the insurer's liability has become reasonably clear; failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation of the basis on the policy, in relation to the facts of applicable law, for the insurer's denial of a claim or offer of a compromise settlement of a claim; failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage; refusing to pay a claim without conducting a reasonable investigation; misrepresenting material facts regarding the policy; knowingly misrepresenting to a claimant pertinent facts or policy provisions relating to coverage at issue; failing to acknowledge with reasonable promptness pertinent communications relating to claim arising under the insurer's policy; failing to adapt and implement reasonable standards from the prompt investigation of claims arising under the insurer's policies.

22. These and other violations of §542.003 (formerly Article 21.21) and §542.055 through §542.058 (formerly Article 21.55) of the Texas Insurance Code entitle Plaintiff to recover, in addition to the damages alleged herein, reasonable attorney's fees and 18%

of the total damage amount, pursuant to §542.060, in addition to the damages claimed above.

VIII.

FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

23. Defendant's acts and omissions during the sham investigation of Plaintiff's claims and failure to pay for covered losses under the terms of the insurance policy made the basis of this lawsuit constitute material misrepresentations that were known to Defendant when made and/or were made recklessly as a positive assertion without knowledge of the truth. These misrepresentations were also intended to be relied upon by Plaintiff and proximately caused injuries and damages to Plaintiff. More specifically, Defendant represented to Plaintiff that they would provide coverage for damages caused by underinsured motorists, when Defendant never intended to cover such loss.

24. Defendant claims to offer coverage for its insured's personal injuries to which they are legally entitled to recover from underinsured motorists. In practice, GEICO offers insurance for "undisputed" injuries and proceeds to dispute the vast majority of such claims (or portions thereof). Plaintiff relied on the promise of coverage and secured the insurance policy, paying the agreed upon premiums therefore.

IX.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

25. All of the conditions precedent to bringing this suit under the policy and to Defendant's liability to Plaintiff under the policy for the claims alleged have been performed or have occurred. Plaintiff has complied with all the terms and conditions of the policy for providing notice of their claims and proof of loss concerning their claims to Defendant; nevertheless, such claims have not been paid. Such denials and refusals to pay waive any further compliance with said policy by Plaintiff and leave Plaintiff free to sue for those benefits to which they are entitled but were denied. In the alternative, Plaintiff alleges that as to any such terms, conditions, notices, or requirements, the Defendant waived them and is estopped from asserting them, and/or Plaintiff has substantially complied with them. Plaintiff makes the same allegations of waiver or estoppel to every defense, condition, or exclusion pleaded by Defendant, and as to each claim for breach of contract or statutory violation by Defendant.

X.

ATTORNEYS FEES

26. As a result of Defendant's actions complained of in this Petition, Plaintiff was required to engage the services of the law firm of **Grant & Flanery, P.C.** Plaintiff therefore seeks reimbursement of reasonable attorney's fees, inasmuch as Plaintiff has been required to employ the undersigned attorney to file and prosecute this suit. Pursuant

to the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code and Texas Insurance Code, Plaintiff hereby makes this written presentment of their claim for attorney fees.

XI.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff prays that Defendant be cited to appear and answer herein, and that upon final hearing hereof, Plaintiff recovers the following:

- a. Judgment against Defendant for actual damages in an amount in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of the Court;
- b. Prejudgment interest, at the legal rate on damages that have been accrued by the time of judgment;
- c. Interest after judgment at the legal rate per annum until paid;
- d. Cost of suit;
- e. Attorney's fees in a reasonable amount, together with conditional awards in the event of an appeal;
- f. All statutory penalties as provided for by the Texas DTPA and the Texas Insurance Code; and
- g. Such other relief, both general and special, legal and equitable, to which Plaintiff may show himself justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew B. Flanery

MATTHEW B. FLANERY *Lead Attorney*

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